THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1846, Vol. 4.—No. 18.

Look Forward.

One year the nearer, wife,
Are we to death;
Time, love, that meeteth life,
Garners our breath.

Let not thy dear face own
Looks of distress;
If days of love are gone,
Sorrows are less.

Look forward cheerily,—
Hope to the last!
Wouldst thou live wearily,
Cling to the past.

St. Louis Reville.

THE COPPER REGION.

Lake Superior Copper Mines—The Intfrest of Pittsburgh in that Region—Canal at Sault St. Marie—Copper Smelting and Manufacturing in Pittsburgh.—Unless one is conversant with what is passing outdoors, and the undercurrent of business, he is apt to be ignorant of many of the most important enterprises of the day. No one who has witnessed and heard and felt the intense excitement among our citizens, during the past month would have suspected that a movement was progressing underneath it, calculated to have an important influence upon the city, unless he had been made acquainted with it by some of those interested. The encouraging accounts which we have lately published concerning the Copper region and more especially the unexampled and unexpected success of the Pittsburgh companies, have excited a very strong spirit of enterprise among our capitalists.

We have taken pains to inquire into the extent of the inteerst of Pittsburg in Copper Mining Companies. The result is, we have ascertained that several hundreds of our citizens are directly interested, and that they have leases from Government of at least Fifty square miles, on Lake Superior. The number of companies we have not learned. Besides about fifty locations which cover the above extent of territory, a large number also own more or less stock in other eastern cumpanies. These facts will serve to show the extent of the interest of our citizens in Lake Superior.

At the head, not only of these, but all other companies in the Copper Region, the Pittsburgh company now unquestionably stands first. The richness of the veins they have opened and up to this period successfully worked, is unparalleled by ony other than those of Mexico and South America. We are well aware that doubts are expressed as to their extent and many are the predictions that they will fail. Perhaps it is well that it si so. But so far as science can forsee no such result is to be expected. All the other locations by Pittsburghers so far as they have been worked promise well, and even should the silver fail, the richness of the copper ore must yield a very large return. Some of that taken out at Copper Harbor yields no less than 80 yer cent of pure copper.

From these brief remarks it will readily be seen that the interest of our own and Eastern Companies, on Lake Superior, has bec ame vrey large. It is also well known that owing to the obstructions in the river at Sault st. Marie, vessels and steamboats cannot pass or repass that point. There is a portage separating Lake Huron and Lake Superior about one quarter of a mile across. The vessels now on the latter Lake were hauled over this portage and launched on Lake Superior. This is the only obstruction between Buffalo, Erie or Cleveland, and the copper country. The ground has been examined by experienced engineers, and pronounced perfectly practicable for a ship canal, at an expense of about $300,000. It could be made this coming summer and would unlock the immense country, bordering on that great inland sea. If this canal was completed, vessels could load with ore at the Mines, and convey it without breaking bulk to Cleveland or Erie. The great importance of this canal, and the small out-lay necessary to make it, are so obvious, the utmost exertions should be made to induce Congress to make an appropriation and cause it to be constructed forthwith. No time to is be lost. We call the attention of our indefatigable representative, Hon. C. Darrah, to the matter and urge those interested, to get np petitions to Congress with the least possible delay. Every Pittsburger is interested in it as we will proceed to show.

We are pleased to find that so many of our best men have already realized large sums from comparatively trifling investments. We are gratified because they are Pittsburgers, and feel deeply interested in her welfare; and because they are so, we are satisfied every dollar they gain will be brought directly or indirectly to swell the wealth of our city, and contribute to the developement of her resources. While therefore we cannot demur to their making themselves safe by having disposed of stock at prices which secure to them handsome sums, we hope those who now hold stock in locations which have turned out well, will hold to it. We are among those who believe that the richness of ore in copper and silver will not fail, and we wish to see the wealth realised from the mines secured to our own citizens. Some who have sold and received large sums for part their stock, certainly have no inducement to sell now when the prospects are far more flattering than they ever were.

We have several times alluded to the project of building Furnaces for smelting the ores, and mills for manufacturing the copper in this city. The great advantages which we possess in every respect ought certainly to induce our copper stock holders to do this. Look at our location. We are precisely at that point from whence we can supply the entire South West, West, North West, and North at the lowest rates with the manufactured article. We not only have access to all these sections, but freights, as every business man knows, are a mere trifle, because we can ship to any point at the most favorable time. The facility for getting the ore is also great. It can be brought to this city from Erie or Cleveland at very low rates, much lower than it can be sent to Boston. Look at the price of coal—any quantity at $1 per ton, and even less and that of the very best quality. Then there is the difference in the freight from Boston. The copper now sold here and in the West is brought from that city; but an article manufactured here, would at once take possession of the entire markets enumerated above—just as our Cotton mills have excluded erstern yarns from the western market. It is impossible to specify the great advantage of smelting our own ores and manufacturing our own copper, in so brief an article as this. We are pleased to know, however, that one of our citizens, who, when he undertakes a work, never fails to carry it through, has the matter in hand, and seriously contemplates prosecuting it. He is a genuine Pittsburgher; and will do his best to multiply her sources of wealth.

We have thus rapidly sketched this new and inviting field in which our city is now much interested. We have strong hopes that those of our citizens individually interested will endeavor to make our own city the great seat of copper manufacturing in the West. It is so obviously their interest to do it, we think the subject needs only to be brought to their consideration to lead to a decision. But some one must take the lead. The furnaces and mills must be built, whether by the gentleman we have taken the liberty to allude to, or a company. If by the latter, and a charter is necessary, the present sessien of the Legistature is as favorable a period as and to procure it. The cost will be but little to get it, and the work can be prosecuted at leisure. In a few months the veins worked by the Pittsburgh companies will have yielded some thousands of tons of ore, and if the furnaces were erected this summer a stock of ore sufficient to keep them in operation during the winter could easily be brought from the Lakes this summer. The small Pittsburgh companies will want to sell their ore or have it smelted; and it would be to their interest to bring it home if a smelting establisement were in operation here.

These are the principal points which will attract attention. The action of Congress in relation to the Canal at the Sault, must be invoked immediately, if the work is to be done this summer, and as as it would return hundreds per cent to the Treasury, we think no difficulty will be experienced in inducing Government to undertake it.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Tragic Romance in Real Life.

The Winchester Virginian says.—A young woman, named Hoover arrived in our town, by the cars on Saturday week last, and from her needy circumstances, claimed, and received the aid of some benevolent citizens. With her was an elderly lady, her friend who accompanied her from Lafayette, Ohio. On ther way from Wheeling and Cumberland, the stage in which they were, was upset in crossing a creek, and a small basket containing some clothing and all the money they had, was swept down with the stream.—The morning after her arrival, the young lady hurried on to Cedar Creek, in this county, anxious to see her parents, who had left her seven years ago in the famiof a friend, being compelled themselves by sickness to leave Ohio and return to Virginia in pursuit of health. Her disappointment may be conceived, when she found, on reaching her home, that her father, anxious about her return, having collected his little dues and sold some of his property, had just started for the West! But deeper grief awaits her still. A letter received by our Postmaster, communicated the sad tidings that her affectionate parent on his return home, on foot, was shot by a man named Martin, who threw himself into his company under the guise of friendship, and murdered him for his little money. The letter enclosed a part of the old man's shroud. The murderer was arrested. Imagination can hardly weave a more tragic tale.

FOOT PRINTS ON ROCKS.

The St. Louis Rupublican calls to our remembrance a singular phenomenon which attracted much attention about thirty years since, and we glean the following description from its columns.—At the early settlement of St. Louis, on the river bank then—properly speaking now, the wharf—near what was at that time extreme low water mark, was to be seen, in hard limestone rock, the IMPRESSION OF TWO FEET, so perfect that art could add nothing to their faultless proportions. The ROAD lay along and under an abrupt ledge of rocks, and the foot prints were so far to the east as to be untouched for years. For a considerable portion of every year they were, of course, covered by the water, but the attrition—the constant working of the current and the sand; seemed to make no impression upon the smooth and beautiful slab of rock. A gentleman caused this stone to be quarried and removed to his place of business, in 1816 or 1817. It was taken out in one piece, about eight feet long, three feet six inches wide and one foot thick. The feet indicated the position of a man with his face up the river. On the face of this stone was a mark, which, the gentleman thinks, escaped the observation of many persons. "The individual who made these foot prints stood facing, or looking up the shore, and while in that position, it appears as if he had reached forward, and, with a small stick, or with his finger had made an irregular or oval mark near his toes. The impression of the oval mark was about the same depth all round as that of the foot prints: and in laying off the stone for cutting out, I brought the inner side of the oval mark to about the centre of the stone, thereby preserving the whole entire." It is added, that those who were quarrying had seen other foot prints, and the prints of hands of children near them.

This gentleman had the stone in his possession for some years. What was then regarded as extravagant sums of money, were offered for it, although Gov. Clarke. he says, had proffered a Frenchman two dollars to quarry out the rock, and it was declined. It was sold to Frederick Rapp, of Harmony, Indiana, for $150. The stone was afterwards used, it is said, as a platform to a church in Harmony, it is now understood to be preserved in Dr. Owen's museum of objects of Natural history, at that place.

The existence of these remarkable impressions in the rock, is known to many. But, how were they formed? Were they the work of art? And if so, with what implement were they made? The race of red men, once the denizens of this vast territory, had not, so far as known, the implements necessary to the execution of so faultless a piece of work, nor are they known to have exercised themselves in this way. If not done by them, how were such impressions made? If a petrifaction, would not the constant washing of the water and sand have obliterated the prints, even while undergoing the process of formation? These are questions upon which casuists may hang theories, as they have done upon the mounds, and the prairies, and the extraordinary geological formations, confounding the wisdom of the wise, the speculations of the learned, and the traditions of the people.—Pitts. American.

How England obtained Ireland

The venerable John Quincy Adams, in his able speech in the House of Representatives, on Monday of last week, while urging the validity of our title to Oregon said:—

"The Pope was in the custom of giving away not only all barbarous countries, with all their inhabitants, but at times, civilized countries too. He dethroned sovereigns, laid their kingdoms under an interdict, and excommunicated them; and all this was submitted to. And the Government of Great Britain at this day holds Ireland by no other title. Three hundred years before the grant to Ferninand and Isabella, Pope Adrian gave Ireland to Hentry II. of England; and England holds the Island under that title now, unless, indeed she sets up another title by conquest; but Ireland, if in form conquered, has been in almost perpetual rebellion ever since. England has been obliged to reconquer her some half dozen times, and if she means to do it again now she must begin soon. The question has been raised whether Ireland shall be independent, and if we get into war with England it will be a pretty serious matter for her to maintain her title."

CRANBERRIES.

The quantity of cranberries sold at Faneuil Hall market during the past season, we are informed, amounted to about eight thousand bushels! which, at three dollars a bushel, the average price at which they were sold amounted to twenty four thousand dollars. How much sugar will be consumed in cooking this exceedingly acid fruit, we have no means of judging.—Boston Journal.

THE YEAR 1848.

Since the pending Oregon debate begun a very open suspicion has been repeatedly expressed on the floor of Congress, as our readers have seen, and is quite widely entertained by the observant part of the Public, that no little of the movements and a great part of the violence of the speeches is to be referred to certain aspirations that belong the year of Grace which we had placed at the head of this article.

Our neighbor of the Democratic government paper evidently likes not these signs of competition, and thinks that there are somewhere Republican, say Democratic, spirits more aspiring than prudent or modest; and he therefore admonisheth them of late as follows:

"We are free to say, too, that it will operate against rather than in favor of any man, whose friends should prematurely and unnecessarily precipitate him upon the country as their favorite candidate.—It cannot be too earnestly, too distinctly, impressed upon every man that it is of no advantage to any one to be brought forward at this time—to scheme for his election—to shape measures for his success. It is rather a serious disadvantage to any aspirant. It will disgust the people. It will raise rival interests up against him. As in the sports of the turf, let any man run ahead at first, all the other horses will run against him, and try to run him down. Let no man, then, pretend to suspect us of adhesion, of preference to any one—of even dreaming of any man's election. We would gravely spurn such a supposition, if it were not almost too ridiculous for serious rebuke or a moment's consideration."

Let no man be advised enough, then, to imagine that the people have, or can be by war-speeches made to have, any special favor for him. Should he try it, there shall be a "run" at him, and the country's love shall be turned to hate.—And, above all things, let nobody delude himself with the idea that the "*Union*," means this time to "sink or swim with Mr. Van Buren," or with any body else, until after he shall be elected. Attend, then, all ye that are in a hurry to be great without leave! Wait till all is ready!—Ye shall all have a chance, if ye do as ye are bid; and ye shall all, in due time, be dealt with as fairly—as at the Baltimore Convention.

It is usual and useful, however, after having checked the faithful with the law, to refresh and encourage their hearts with prophecy; accordingly, the "Union," a little after, permits a dim view of the future, as follows:

"They (the people) are not now thinking of who shall be the successor of Mr. Polk. The Government belongs to the people of the several sovereign States.—It is theirs to give and theirs to take away the highest office in their gift; and if the President does his duty, as we believe he will, and puts his stamp, by the success of his measures, on the mode of his selection, it, is for the people to tell again their most distinguished men to bide their time, and wait till the people shall call them into the public service."

Now, this is by no means as clear as it might be; it strikes us that "the Party," the "Cohesives," will comprehend it. If it means any thing, it means but thus:

"It is the people's to give & the people's 'to take away [*or not take away*] the 'highest office in their gift; and, if the 'President does his duty, and puts his 'stamp, by the success of his measures, 'on the mode of his selection, then the 'most distinguished men [all other can-'didates] must abide their time, and salt 'up their hopes for another season, some 'four years later than 1848"

We trust that all other candidates, and their respective friends, will take heed accordingly.—Nat. Intel.

From California.

The Arkansas Gazette says that Mr. Leavitt has received a large number of letters with reference to his contemplated expedition to California. It is supposed that from five hundred to one thousand American emigrants will start from Fort Smith on the first of April, for the purpose of establishing a colony at San Diego Bay. That Bay is south of San Francisco, and situated due west of the head of Gulf of California. It is said to possess the greatest advantages for commerce, and to be the most favorable place in California for a new colony.

The shocks that were felt last October in Long Island, Connecticut, and various other places, are explained by late advices from the East. It appears that repeated shocks of Earthquakes were felt at Smyrna, Calcutta, &c. about that time, occasioning much damage and alarm.—Eight houses fell at Ploumari and forty more were damaged, as well as some twenty-five shops and warehouses. Only two of the eighty houses at Liskoli were standing. At Assam there were three shocks, two of which were very violent, accompanied by great noises and undulations of the earth. At the latest dates continued shocks were felt at Calcutta.

From the American Agriculturist.

The prospects of the Farmers of the United States.

We think we can discern in the causes of the present price of products, reasonably prosperous condition for the agriculturists of the United States for some years to come. The crops throughout a considerable portion of Europe have been seriously diminished during the past season, and to such an extent as to have created a large demand for various articles of produce from our own country. Owing to a bad season, the wheat and other grain crops, not only of England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also on the continent, have been somewhat deficient; while the potatoe rot has cut short this main article of food from large masses of the population. The North of Europe, from which large supplies of grain are annually draws, has partaken to no inconsiderable extent in a deficiency of crop, while the region of the Black Sea, which annually exports largely, has at least not augmented its production. The millions are to be fed abroad, and to no other country can they look for a full supply of food but to our own. Added to the unusual deficiency of the Eastern hemisphere a rapidly growing demand has sprung up in Europe of late years for different items of American production, such as salted beef and pork, lard, oil, tallow, hides, butter, cheese, wool, &c., which has relieved our home market of all the surplus produce at remunerating prices. This demand is constantly augmenting, and active, prosperous condition of foreign manufactures has rendered their continual importation a matter of absolute certainty.

The operation of our tariff has, on the other hand, diverted no inconsiderable portion of our former agricultural classes into manufacturers, who have thus shifted sides & become consumers instead of producers. So long as this policy shall be persisted in, a healthy division of the industrial classes of our country will be maintained, and the ordinary products of our farmers will continue to command fair prices; while the increasing demand for various articles for their use, hitherto but litule cultivated among us, will gradually induce their production to a large extent, and at profitable prices. Among these are silk, hemp, flax, indigo, &c.

There is in addition, every probability of some relaxation in the very stringent policy of Great Britain, in regard to the admission of some of our agricultural staples, such as wheat, flour, and potatoes, and especially in the most free admission of maize, or Indian corn. Should this anticipation be realized, we may confidently rely on a large and permanent demand for these staples at such prices as will afford a most satisfactory return to the producer. The exhaustion of the ordinary supply in Europe, from the present deficiency, cannot be wholly obviated by another season's full crop.—The magazines of grain abroad, which are providentially filled through successive years of excess of production, will have been nearly or quite exhausted before the next harvest, and the minimum of price then will not have been reached, till several good crops have been secured.—Add to this, population in Europe is rapidly multiplying under the favoring influences of universal peace. and it has in many sections already reached that point when agriculture, in the present state of its science and practice, is barely sufficient to enable production to meet the demands of the citizens now extensively engaged in manufactures, commerce, and the various arts.

To the inhabitants of the West and Southwestern States of the Union, an additional cause of renumeration, will be found in the increasing facilities and diminished rates for conveying their products to market. New and spacious avenues are opening in various directions; by which their produce will find a direct and economical transmission to the large eastern markets. Among these are the Wabash canal, already navigable some 200 miles, but soon to be completed from the permanetly navigable waters of that river to Lake Erie, some 300 miles; the Miami canal, connecting Cincinnati and Lake Erie, which, with the former, are direct highways for western Ohio, and nearly all of Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and a part of Arkansas and Alabama; the Illinois canal, to be finished within the present year, and capable of using similar facilities to Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

Railroads, too, are starting into life in different directions in the west, and opening their iron thoroughfares for the accomodation of our western farmers, who thus have facilities for the trasmission of various perishable articles to distant markets, where they can arrive uninjured, and find a profitable sale, which the hitherto tardy means of conveyance rendered impossible.

Under all the circumstances of the prospect before us, we may confidently say to our farmers, without some material and adverse policy, in the administration of our own national affairs, your prospects are bright for the immediate future. Our monetary and industrial system is in a most healthy condition; reason and common sense have resumed their reign throughout the country; the legitimate avenue of agriculture, foreign and domestic commerce, manufactures, and the various arts, are all appropriately filled, and in successful prosecution. It is in the power of the agriculturists of the country to keep them where they are. The balance of power is with you. If true to your own interests, and you rightly adhere to our present wise system, along and bright career of prosperity is before you. Your destiny is in your hands; and it is for you to watch carefully the administration of public affairs, and see to it that no false theoretical principles of government, no rampan or unhallowed ambition whether national or individual, be permitted to thrust disorder into our present beneficent system, and snatch from you the legitimate fruits of your own skill and industry—lay your plans at once for an increased production in every department of your farming operations, not by attempting the cultivation of more acres than you can profitably attend to, but by enriching, and rendering more productive by careful tillage, what you have now under management. Introduce the best systems of husbandry into your practice, the best seeds and the best implements; carefully harvest and lay up beyond the risk of injury or waste, your surplus crops, and hold them for the best probable market; avoid running in debt, and pay such as are already contracted. With the adoption of such a system rigidly adhered to, the expiration of the ensuing five years may see you the most prosperous class within the Union, if you are not decidedly so at this present moment.

MELANCHOLY STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

The Steamboat Saladin, from Nashville, came in contact, on the night of the 13th Feb., when near Pilcher's Point, with the steamboat Congress, going up the river. Fifteen persons on board the Congress were killed by the collision or subsequently drowned; but their names are not given. The New Orleans Picayune says—

The cabin of the Congress separated from the hull and was towed down to Lake Providence by the Saladin. The hull of the Congrhss immediately sunk.

We learn further that in consequence of the collision the connecting pipes of the engine of the Congress burst, severely scalding several of her passengers.—The Brunette brought down some of injured passengers of the Congress, and landed them at Vicksbufg.

☞ The New Orleans papers received last night state that 15 or 20 persons were drowned and 10 scalded.

What Next.

A Yankee at Cambridge, (Mass.,) has invented a sewing machine. It is very compact, not occupying a space of more than about six inches each way. It runs with so much ease that we should suppose one person might easily operate twenty or thirty of them, and the work is done in a most thorough and perfect manner. Both sides of a seam look alike, appearing to be beautifully stitched, and the seam is closer and more uniform than when sewed by the hand. It will sew straight or curved seams with equal facility, and so rapidly that it takes but two minutes to sew the whole length of the outside seam of a pair of pantaloons. It sets 400 stitches a minute with perfect ease, and the proprietor thinks there is no difficulty in setting 700 in a minute. The thread is less worn by this process than by hand sewing, and consequently retains more of its strength.

The World's Convention.

A conventon of Lutheran Ministers was held at Frederick, on Wednesday; and the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the "World's Convention," which is to meet in London in June:

Rev. Dr. Schmucker, of Gettysburg,
Rev. Dr. Kurtz, of Baltimore;
Rev. Dr. Morris, of do
Rev. Dr. Stork, of Philadelphia;
Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of Albany;
Rev. T. Stork, of Philadelphia;
Rev. J. M'Cron, of Chester co., Pa.
Frederick Smith, Esq. of Chambersburg.

Some of these gentlemen, we understand, have already made arrangements for their passage to Europe, and expect to sail in two or three weeks. They will visit Germany, and other parts of Europe, before they return.—Chambersburg Whig.

In a single century, for thousand millions of human beings appear on the surface of the earth—act their busy parts, and sink back into its peaceful bosom.

An English paper contains an account of the flogging of a sailor boy in the British merchant service, upon whose lacerated back vitriol was poured!

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP TORONTO.

Four Days Later.

The splendid packet ship Toronto, Captain Tinker, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from London and Portsmouth, after having made a very quick passage over the Atlantic.

She sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th ult., and in lat. 45, to 53, passed through a continued field of ice and icebergs.

The advices from London are of the 7th, and Liverpool of the 6th ultimo.

By this arrival we have the important intelligence that the Anglo-Indian project for the "annexation" of the Punjaub, long meditated and prepared for, has been put in train of execution; annexation, not by the consent of both parties, but by means of superior force on the part of one and at the cost of dreadful bloodshed and suffering to the other. The result can hardly be doubtful, though the struggle may not be brief.

The only notice that we find of the Liverpool cotton market is in a London paper of the 7th, which says that the sales of the 5th were 6000 bales, principally to the trade. Prices continued firm.

The failure of the potatoe crop continued to be the subject of general interest and remark.

The Times of the 7th has an article commending the course of Mr. Calhoun.

The House of Commons has been almost exclusively engaged upon railway bills—especially for Ireland—during the two days of which we have accounts.

In the other house, the Marquis of Clanricarde had brought forward a propoisiton of relief for Ireland.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

From the London Chronicle of Feb. 4.

We received last night, by express from Liverpool, further intelligence from the United States. The packet ship Yorkshire made the passage in the short space of 15½ days, bringing letters and papers to the 18th ult.

The discussion upon the Oregon resolutions has been postponed to the 10th of the present month. This delay is regarded as a favorable indication of the pablic feeling. Before they plunge into a discussion, which may hurry them to results they have not yet seriously contemplated the public men of America are naturally anxious to ascertain what effect has been produced in England by their President's message. It is avowedly with this view that the discussion has been postponed.

Since the publication of that state paper until this day, when the packet sails for the United States, we have heard but one opinion upon the subject. The adoption of the President's recommendations will not, and cannot be regarded in any other light than as a hostile indication. Let us turn back and see what these recommendations really are.

The first recommendation is, that notice be given of the termination, at the end of twelve months, of the convention of 1827. It would be, we fear, a very extravagant presumption to suppose that this recommendation alone, uncaompanied by the measures suggested along with it is at all likely to be adopted by the American legislature. But let us suppose for a moment that the only "congressional action," as they term it will be a notice to terminate the convention of 1827, what does such a notice really mean?

Mr. Polk says in his Message, that it means this;—"At the end of the year's notice we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must eiteer be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abondoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of a doubt." In giving the proposed notice, then, the American Government tells us that they do so with the determination upon its expiring, to occupy the territory. By the whole of the American press—by every public man who has recommended the notice—it has been recommended as preliminary to "the firm maintenance of the rights of the United States."

This notice to terminate the convention of 1827, may it is suggested be followed by fresh negotiations. If not, war is inevitable. If we receive notice that the joint occupation shall cease in 1847, and if nothing more be done than the giving of this notice, we too, must prepare at the end of the year's notice firmly to "maintain" our rights. Let us not in our deep anxiety for the preservation of peace, lose sight of the position into weich we shall be driven by the event we are speaking of. Neither England nor America could remain inactive pending the termination of this treaty. We should be virtually at war from the day we get notice that at the end of a specific time America was determined to maintain what she regards as her rights in Oregon. And that is, supposing no other proceedings is adopted then to give the specified notice. But if the other recommendations of Mr. Polk are carried out—if contemperaneously with giving notice to terminate the treaty, the American Government begins to occupy, sends in its pioneers, and builds its stockades and forts; would it be possible to regard such measures in any other light than as a declaration of war?

The most favorable shape, then, that the notice can assume, is, that it may be accompanied by proposals for reopening negotiations. But we confess we shall entertain but little hope of the result of a negotiation thus conducted under duress. Listen to the spirit in which the American government would enter upon such negotiation. The Washington Union the official paper, which reached us last night says, indeed, that the notice is a "peace message," because "it strengthens our government to negotiate to an honorable adjustment under the pressure of an alternative which England cannot but look upon as stern and serious, not to say dreadful." Such is the view with which this measure is recommended by the government, and would no doubt be adopted by the legislature of the United States. "Give the notice," they say, "for then England, believing war to be inevitable, will give way."

Now it is precisely because we believe that negotiations entered upon under such circumstances, and in such a spirit, cannot be brought to a satisfactory termination, that we have from the beginning rested our hopes of peace almost solely upon the rejection of the proposition to give the year's notice. Every concession would be construed to be—if it would not be in fact—a concession to fear, a concession made "under the pressure of the alternative" of war. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the American public that to adopt a resolution to give the year's notice, so far from facilitating, as they suppose it would do, the progress of negociations, woul be in fact to provide for their certain failure before we had entered upon them.

We are anxious that this opinion—which is, we believe, the opinion of the great bulk of the people of this country—may be known in America while there is yet time for it to influence the decision of a momentous question. Englishmen of all ranks classes, and parties desire peace—peace at any price that is not dishonorable, or that does not clearly involve the sacrifice of some important interest. With such a feeling existing on our part—is it wise to drive us upon an "alternative" which we must at once and indignantly reject? Let negotiations be re-opened if the offer has been made.—They will now be conducted under circumstances more favorable than existed before. But let not the American people deceive themselves by supposing that they will get better terms by driving us into a corner. Let them not be so blind as to suppose that the termination, of the existing treaty will facilitate negotiations, or that England will regard such a step in any other light than as the first indication of unfriendly intentions.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Patterson inquired how soon the new duties would come into operation?

Sir R. Peel answered, that so soon as the house should have affirmed any resolution it might be pleased to come to, and allowed that resolution to be reported, the Government would propose, in conformity with the general usage, immediately to permit the reduction of the duties, taking the usual guarntee that in the event of the resolution not receiving the final sanctions of Parliament the old duties should be paid. Generally speaking, therefore, the reduction would take effect from the day on which the resolution was agreed to; but perhaps there would be an exception made in the case of seeds on which the reduction might not take effect until June.

Mr. Patterson considered the answer by the right hon. gentleman to be highly satisfactory.

APPREHENDED CORN RIOTS IN GALWAY.

The Government has again learned the necessity to increase the military force in Galway. The following appears in the Galway Vindicator of yesterday:—

"A troop of the 13th Light Dragoons from Gort arrived here on Tuesday, under the command of Captain Hamilton, for the purpose, it is said, of repressing any outbreak among the people which may arise, owing to the exportation of corn from this port. Two companies of the 30th are likewise expected—one from Loughrea, the other from Onterars—to aid the force in garrison; if necessary.—This increase of troops is said to have been caused by the posting of a threatening notice at the Gas-house last week, to the effect that the merchant stores would be broken up by the people, if any further exportation of corn was attempted.

"Her Majesty's war steamer the Stomboll, arrived at this port on Monday evening, and anchored at the road-stead."

Dissolution of Poor Law Boards.—On Tuesday the Poor-law Commissioners issued a sealed order, dissolving the Tuam and Castlereagh board of guardians "for default of their duties;' and if the new electoral guardians will not discharge their functions, paid guardians will be appointed.

The above appears in the Limerick Chronicle. This is a veey serious step on the part of the commissioners, who have the power of requiring a new election of guardians, before adopting the extreme course of appointing paid boards. On account of the great extreme on the subject in those districts, the commissioners should act with caution, and as much forbearance as posaible.

EFFECT OF SIR ROBERR PEEL'S SPEECH ON THE CORN MARKETS.

It is well deserving of notice that the announcement of Sir Robert Peel's intended change in the corn-laws has produced scarcely any effect on the corn market. The price of wheat, instead of going down with a run, as it ought to have done according to the confident assertions of monopolist writers and speakers, has slighlly risen in several markets and remained stationary in most, and has not anywhere sunk to a serious extent.

As the corn dealers are at once a shrewd and a sensitive race, we may take it for granted that they do not expect any fall from preseut prices to follow the introduction of the new system; if they did, their fears would have been shown by a rapid decline in all the principal markets in the kingdom. The fact is that they know what is the real extent of the supply both of British and foreign grain too well to entertain any such fears. —Liverpool Times.

From Washington.

29th Congress---1st Session.

Thursday, March 5, 1846.

IN SENATE.

SPECIAL ORDER—OREGON.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the joint resolution of the Committe on Foreign Relations, proposing to given notice to Great Britain of the intention of this Government to annul the treaty for the joint occupation of the Oregon territory, and the resolutions of Messrs. Hannegan, Calhoun, Crittenden and Colquitt having relation to the same subject.

Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, resumed and concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday. When he had taken his seat—

Mr. Hannegan rose to address the Senate; but yielded the floor at the request of—

Mr. Calhoun; who desired to correct an erroneous impression which might be conveyed by the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina, in respect to the protocol which had been spoken of. If Senators would turn to it they would find that it contained simply a declaration on the part of the British Minister stating the reasons why he did not feel authorized to go on with the negotiations; and that he had applied to his Government for further instructions: whether those instructions were received or not, he could not say; he presumed, however, that they had been received. The United States never assented to the proposition that any part of Oregon belonged to Great Britain. Our negotiators had always claimed the whole. In his own letter to the British negotiator he had claimed on the part of this Government the whole valley of the Columbia river. He was not aware that it had ever been acknowledged that the title was not in us.

Mr. Hannegan promised not to detain the Senate very long. Before proceeding to make a few remarks in reply to some parts of what he considered as the most extraordinary speech he had ever heard in his life, he begged to ask the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Haywood) one question, which, for greater accuracy, he had reduced to writing.—[We did not get a copy of the question; but it was in substance this: whether he had the authority of the President of the United States, direct or indirect, declaring here that it was his wish to terminate the existing controversy with Great Britain by compromising on the parallel of 49°?]

Mr. Haywood replied that he had already said that which, for fear of mistake, he had previously written, and which he should print. For the President to authorize any Senator to make such a declaration as that stated by the Senator from Indiana was not to be expected, and would be out of character.

Mr. Allen said he should construe the reply of the Senator from North Carolina into a negative, unless forbidden by the Senator himself to do so.

Mr. Haywood. I have already endeavored to prove my friend from Ohio a bad hand at construction. [A laugh.]

Mr. Allen. Then I shall adopt the other construction, and consider his answer as in the affirmative; and I demand—I demand it as a public right—that he shall answer the interrogatory put to him. If he does not answer, I am here ready to deny that he has expressed the views of the President.

Mr. Haywood's answer was but partially heard, but he was understood to say that his constituents had not sent him there to answer questions put to him by any man; but, in regard to the inquiries of the Senator from Ohio, if he (Mr. H.) occupied the position which that Senator did, and was driven to the necessity of asking questions here about the opinions of the President, he should *quit*. [Much laughter,]

Mr. Westcott here called Mr. Haywood to order, if he was about to state any thing as from the President.

Mr. Haywood. The Senator need not be alarmed. [Increased merriment in some parts of the chamber.] No Senator had a right to make demands of him on the floor of the Senate, and he should submit to no such demands. Nevertheless, he might consent, if properly requested, to reply to any reasonable inquiry, either in the house or out of it. He had often done things in that way out of doors, that he considered rather humiliating, for the sake of peace and good fellowship; but he recognised in no man a right to demand answers from him in his place in the Senate.

Mr. Allen said he had not demanded an answer as a private or personal right, but as a public right. When a Senator assumed to speak for the President," it was a public right possessed by every Senator to demand his authority for daing so. The avowal here made by the Senator from North Carolina was, that he was the exponent of the views of the President of the U S on a great national question. The gentleman had assumed this: and Mr. A. now again asked whether he was in possession of any authority from the President for saying what he had?

Mr. Westcott called Mr. Allen to order. It was not in order to enquire here what were the President's personal opinions or purposes.

Mr. Allen said that he had not asked what the opinions of the President were.

Mr. Haywood said that he was not at all excited. He would, however, take leave to observe that he did not see any thing like a catechism in the rules of order.—He had not assumed to speak by authority of the President.

Mr. Allen. Then the Senator takes back his whole speech.

Mr. Haywood. I am glad to see that the speech takes. [Much laughter.]

Mr. Allen much excited). With the British!

[Much excitement and conversation here (as, indeed, throughout this entire scene) prevented the Reporter from hearing all that Mr. Allen said.]

From the Albany Journal.

Maple Sugar.

The season for making Maple Sugar being near at hand, and as very many are ignarant or negligent of the best method of manufacturing it, (judging from the samples annually prosented in the market) we have thought it might be useful to copy the following from the Report of the Commissioners of Patents (Mr. Ellsworth's) for 1844:—

Rutland, N. Y. Dec. 22, 1844.

Sir:—Your favor of December 4th was duly received, and I am happy to inform you, as far as I am able, what you desire to know of the process by which I made that sugar of which you have seen a small sample. First the plan and manner of tapping the trees in this town is very nearly the same, that is, with a half-inch or five-eights auger, and a spile inserted in the hole, and a pine tub to catch the sap from each tree. I gather my sap into one large reservoir once in 24 hours, then it is boiled each day to sirup, which is about half the sweetness of molasses, it is then taken out and strained through a flannel cloth, and put into a tub or barrel to cool and settle for 12 hours—(I use a sheet-iron pan set in a arch of brick, the pan is made of Russia iron, eight feet long, four feet wide, and six inches deep;) it is then taken out, and I am careful not to move the bottom where it has settled, and place it in a kettle and heat it to 98 degrees.

I then add (for 100 pounds) the whites of four eggs two quarts of milk, and one ounce of salaratus—the eggs will beat up, and the saleratus well dissolved—and the whole well together in the sirup, and when the scum has all risen, it is to be taken off, and be sure it does not boil before you have done skimming it. Then it is boiled until it is done which you will know by dropping some into water, which if done will form a wax. It then must be taken from the kettle, and placed in tin pans to cool and form grain and as soon as the grain is sufficiently formed I then pour it into tunnel shaped boxes to drain, and after 24 hours I place a flannel cloth on the top; and take the plug from the bottom and let it drain. The flannel cloth I keep wet from day to day. The sample which you have seen was done in this way, with the addition of being repeated after once draining. Should you wish for further information, or a more extensive sample. please send me word to that effect and it will be cheerfully given. You will please accept my thanks for your kindness.

Yours, &c.,
MOSES EAMES.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

A REPORTED REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

We copy the following, says the Boston Courier of Saturday, from the Chronotype of yesterday. without knowing anything of the authority of the information which it communicates:—

Downfall of Spanish Tyranny.—A piece of information has been communicated to us, which cannot fail to produce a deep sensation, and cause the next arrival from Cuba to be looked for with intense interest. It came through the hands of S. P. Andrews, Esq., senior editor of the Aurora, a Spanish newspaper published in this city, and devoted to the dissemination of liberal principles in the Spanish Americas. He has placed in our hands a letter, which bears one of the most respon sible names in the Island, and details very minutely the particulars of a revolutionary plan, involving several of the distinguished Spaniards in Cuba, as well as natives of great influence. The plan seems to be well devised, but notwithstanding the request of the writer to that effect, the editors of the Aurora have not felt themselves autharized to publish such partiiculars as might, in case of failure,—either to make the attempt, or in the attempt, when made,—bring the most fearful consequences upon individuals, whose zeal may possibly have inspired them with a confidence beyond what their prospects would warrant. The names of the city, of the writer, and of the parties mentioned, are therefore suppressed. Should the result have occurred as anticipated, we may expect to receive the news in a week or ten days.—The letter from which we quote has been in the city about three days.

The plan involves the complete abolition of slavery in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, after the example of Bolivar and the South American countries. As the writer also proposes annexation to the United States, we commend the matter to the special attention of Mr. Calhoun and the progressive Democrats. Here is a chance for annexation, without losing anything in New Hampshire.

An extract from the letter, without the signature, follows. It is in keeping with the above, and says in addition,—"This glorious revolution will have been accomplished, without fail, at the coming carnival, (the past week, from the 23rd of February to the 2nd of March) or at an earlier day."

[From the Rochester Daily Democrat

Canadian Items.

All the Aldermem of the city of Toronto act as Police Magistrates. They take turns in sitting on the Bench—each officiating a week at a time. The Common Council has but four sessions in a year.

We find in the Toronto Herald, the following epigram upon Sir Robert Peel:

Sliding and slippery, never the same,
There's surely one letter too much in the name:
'Twould seem pretty clear, that though call him Peel,
Dame Nature intended his name should be *Eel*.

They are building a large Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

The total value of the imports of Toronto, for 1845, was £124,148 sterling. The revenue collected was £22,000.—Goods, to the amount of £7,352, have been imported under the provisions of the American drawback law, of which £5,055 was on sugars alone.

A prominent subject of censure with the Canadian press, is a noted Gambling Club in Montreal, established and controled by the officers of the army. It is called the "Union Club." None are allowed admittance but military men, and friends intsoduced by them. Ready, the Montreal Bank Robber, lost all his cash at this establishment. He played largely with a Frenchman, amed Lamontagna, who is now in jail for receiving money from him, knowing it to have been stolen.

The Clergy Reserves are a prominent theme of discussion in Canada. One party is in favor of partitioning them among the different donomiations, and the other, of applying them exclusively to the interests of education.

An attempt to assassinate Col. Kirby, Collector of Fort Erie, was recently made. He was shot at, while standing on the bank of the Niagara river. Several shots penetrated his clothes.

The Military police force, which has been employed on the Welland canal ever since the riots, has been discontinued. The only force now employed, is a few constables.

[From the Portland Bulletin.

The Old Lady.

My boy, cease laughing at that old lady. It is age that make her bend over. Sixty years ago, when she was as young as you, she was as straight and as spry, now she is infirm and ripe for the grave. Your mother, my lad, in a few years, may be as decrepid as this old lady, and will you laugh at her appearance? This woman has sons who love her as yo, love your mother.—What would be your feelings to see your parent ridiculed as she passed through the streets? Think and cease your laughter. You may live to be old and imfirm. You may totter and bend as you pass the streets. Remember this and never again make sport of the appearance of age and infirmity. If there are persons we should respect more than others, it is those whose days are nearly ended—whose shadows are lengthened for the tomb.

Louisiana.—The late choice of Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1847, by the Legislature of Louisiana, was effected by the following vote: For Mr. Downes, (elected,) 77 votes; for Mr. Grymes 44; scattering 4. Mr. Grymes received chiefly the Whig support. He belongs, we believe, to the dominant party, but is a man of commanding talent and liberal sentiments.—Nat. Intel.

Factory Girls.—There are 6,320 female operatives at Lowell. Of these, 2,714 are connected with some Sunday school, either as teachers or scholars; 2,276 are church members; 527 have been teachers in common schools. They have $1,000,000 in the Savings' Bank at Lowell.

THE CARRIER PIGEON.

The London Spectator says a pigeon, which was despatched from Southampton at ten o'clock, arrived at his home in Drury Lane at twenty-five minutes past eleven; upwards of seventy miles in eighty-five minutes

New York Town Elections.—In four cities of the Empire State where elections took plaoe on Tuesday of last week—viz. Troy, Utica, Rochester, and Buffalo—the Whigs by standing to their guns, have achievod glorious triumphs.

An Irishman once broke off the thread of his discourse, ond thus addressed his congregation: "My dear brethren, let me tell you I am just half through with my sermon, but as I perceive your impatience I will say that the remaining half is not more than quarter so long as what you have heard."

Friends or relations of persons entering of matrimony, should forward the hymeneal notice to the printer—and so of obituary notices, as early as possible.

The London Mining Journal says.—"We have written upon paper manufactured from iron, and seen a book with both leaves and binding of the same material.'

WANTED.

An apprentice to the Hatting business, wanted. One from 16 to 17 years of age, of industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will be taken immediately.

jan13 JOHN C. KURTZ.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 25 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	60 a 0 70
Corn,	"	60 a 0 65
Oats,	"	35 a 0 40
Potatoes	"	40 a 0 50
Apples,	"	50 a 0 71
" dried	"	1 00 a 1 00
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 2 00
Butter,	per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal.	per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$4 20 a 4 25
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	50 a 55
Corn	40 a 00
Oats	33 a 37
Barley,	00 a 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 00
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	8 a 00
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 00 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	2 00 a 2 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 00
Seeds, Clover	4 00 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 37 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co,	pa
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	15
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, 85's	3

Illinois.

State Bank	40 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	1

Tennessee.

Memphis	3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York.

New York city par	Other banks 1

Virginia,

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

Maryland.

Baltimore par —	Other banks 1

Kentucky,

A solvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No, 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

Township Elections.

We are requested by the Clerk to the County Commissioners to state for the information of election officers, that the township elections will be held on Friday the **20th** inst. and not on the 21st, as would appear from some of the blank election papers. Those interested will therefore note this fact, and correct the date on their return and tally papers accordingly.

☞Attention is invited to the communication of our correspondent "SENEX:

☞Gen. Cameron of the United States Senate, Mr. Stewart of the U. S. H. R., and Messrs. Hill, Sanderson and Edie of the State Legislature, have our thanks for their kind attention to us.

From Harrisburgh.

We did not receive any Harrisburgh papers by the last mail, and our latest intelligence from the Legislature is dated March 10. At that date the appropriation Bill had passed in the House and been sent to the Senate. It makes provision for ordinary expenses; and for repairs of Railroads, Canals, &., It contains a section also, reducing the salary of Judges, and appropriates $200,000 for Common School purposes.

From the Army.

The New Orleans Picayune has accounts from St. Joseph's Island under date of the 13th February. Only two companies of the United States troops had then moved toward the Rio Grande, their purpose being to reconoitre. It was rumored that the Mexicans were fortifying Point Isabella, and the main body of the United States forces were expected to start for Brazos Santiago about the 20th of the present month.

Scarcity of Provender.

In some of the Districts of Maryland, provender is said to be unusually scarce, and we have been informed that recently several farmers of Allegany county in that State, drove their cattle into Brothersvalley, in this county, for the purpose of having them fed till spring.

☞The Democratic State Convention nominated William B. Foster, one of the present Board of Canal Commissioners, as a candidate for re-election next fall.

THE "SMITHS."—The SMITHS are still "going ahead." An exchange paper says that there are in New York city 835 SMITHS, of whom 132 are JOHN SMITHS.

Mad Dogs!

We learn that one day last week a mad dog passed along the turnpike east of this place, and that several dogs are known to have been bitten by him. The owners very properly had them killed, immediately. Persons in the neighborhood should be on the watch, as it is possible that other dogs have been bitten.

The Right of Way.

Our Philadelphia neighbors are "going on" in a terrible way relative to the "right of way" which the Legislature of Pennsylvania is about granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They seem to think that the very existence of Baltimore depends on its consummation, and the commercial standing of Philadelphia on its rejection. If the depot of the Baltimore road, located at Pittsburgh, is to ruin Philadelphia, what will be the effect of its location at Parkersburgh, or even at Wheeling? At one of these three points it is certain to find a depot on the Ohio; and of these three, according to our philosophy, Pittsburgh seems to us to be the most favorable to Philadelphia and the least so to Baltimore.—Balt. Sun.

OREGON.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Telegraph says:

"The really important and decisive intelligence regarding the state of the Oregon matter, will not leave England until the 4th of April. The steamer of that date will bring the despatches that are to terminate the controversy for weal or for woe—we shall read the last chapter. The overture or proposition which was transmitted to Mr. McLane on the 1st. from the administration here, will have been before the Ministry, and their final purpose will have been taken, in time to communicate the result as I have stated."

The recent snow drifted greatly on the Louisa, (Va.) Railroad, and in some places lay nine feet deep.

For the Somerset Herald.

OUR PUBLIC WORKS.

(DEDICATED TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.)

The utter failure of the Pennsylvania Improvements to realize the expectations of its early friends, is a subject deeply felt not only by them, but by the citizens of the state at large. It was confidently expected and predicted, that they would yield a revenue not only sufficient to pay the interest on their cost, but leave a surplus towards a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. But instead of this, they hardly yield (nett) one fourth of the interest, burdening the people with an onerous tax of 1½ millions and leaving the extinction of the debt wholly out of the qusstion. By the Auditor General's report from five to six millions are or become due this year—how is that to be paid? Sell the works for half their costs, and make up the balance by taxation?—Neither can be done. There is then no prospect that the people will EVER be relieved of state taxes to pay the interest on the canal debt. Nothing but gloom and despondency stares us in the face.

The improvements of the State were undertaken mainly to preserve for Philadelphia the trade of the great west. The estimates of the costs were, in the first place, a gross and shameful deception, being hardly half of the actual cost—and their construction and management a most splendid affair to those concerned, and a most stupendous outrage upon an honest and confiding people. From the commencement until the completion of these improvements, deception, fraud, peculation, waste and extravagance to a greater or less extent: prevailed, and legions of treasury leeches battened on the toil and sweat of an abused and deceived people, who are now, their agency, burdened with a debt of forty millions! And even when finished, what are these works worth?—With Philadelphia at their eastern termination, and the large trading and manufacturing city of Pittsburg (with a water communication from thence to every part of the great Mississippi valley) at the western, and a rich settled country with towns and cities between them, what have these splendid improvements been worth to the state? A paltry million, after being in "successful experiment" for some ten years or upwards. The heart sickens to contemplate these things.

And why are the Penn. improvements such a miserable failure, compared with the improvements of our neighboring states? How comes it that New York, whose canal was made half its length through a wilderness, and terminated, not at a large commercial and manufacturing city, but at a (then) little village (Buffalo) of perhaps a thousand souls, now derives the splendid revenue of 2½ millions from it, and will be enabled in a few years to pay the last dollar of her canal debt? And how comes it that Maryland, with her railroad terminating at a small town in the mountains (I had almost said, in the woods,) and but two or three years open, is already deriving an income from it nearly or quite equal to the interest on its cost? Aye—I ask the question emphatically—how come these things?

It is in vain for the Governor and others to TALK of the "great and inexhaustible resources of the state:" it is in vain for your citizens to establish boards of trade and chambers of commerce, and in vain to cite an addition of one or two thousand houses annually to your cities, as an evidence of their prosperity or increase of business. All this is idle.—Neither talk in the executive chamber nor calculations behind the counter affect the business on our improvements one fig.—IT IS CAPITAL AND ENTERPRIZE THAT IS WANTING. This is the secret which enables New York and Maryland to outstrip us and take from us the trade not only of the west, but of a great part of our state also. What is it that has built up five or six cities and innumerable towns along the New York canal, and made the wilderness to blossom as a rose? And what has made Cumberland rise out of the ashes of a burnt village, to take the rank of a CITY in a half dozen years? ENTERPRIZE AND CAPITAL, is the answer. The people of the cities of New York and Baltimore understand their own interests, while they also know how to promote the interests of their respective states. As their public works progressed, they threw capital into the villages along the line, and with it created a stir, a business and a market for every thing in the neighborhood. It was CAPITAL thus employed which built up those villages into cities, and with these grew and improved the country. Nor did they stop there. New York capital is actively employed to buy up the flour, wheat, pork, ashes, and innumerable other produce of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, &c., and forward to their great emporium of trade. And where are the towns and cities that have sprung into existence along the Pennsylvania works, through Philadelphia capital? Where, between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, is the market, where the farmer could sell his surplus produce? Alas, nowhere.

To talk of the resources of the state, the industry of the people, &c., is, as I have remarked all idle, unless capital and enterprize lend a helping hand to stimulate that industry and develope those resources. As an illustration of the correctness of this remark, I may state that we have here on our left Johnstown, and on our right Cumberland—nearly equal in distant from us. Johnstown is no market for any thing, Cumberland for every thing.—Now mark the consequences. Farmers residing from 12 to 14 miles from the former, load their produce and haul it 50 miles to the latter, because THERE they find a ready cash market for it. They even come from northern Westmoreland to Cumberland (some 70 miles) for the same reason—all because there is capital and enterprize in that place and none in Johnstown.—While the turnpike from here to Cumberland is cut up by wagons, that leading to Johnstown is for the greatest part grown up with grass and thistles. And this is the case no doubt with all the places along our works between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Instead of being a channel for our produce eastward, or affording in its towns or cities a ready market for it, it is actually hauled almost from their banks and taken out of the state to find a market, which, through the short sightedness of our capitalists, in vain it seeks nearer home. It is CAPITAL that has built up cities and towns along the improvements of our neighboring states—it is capital that creates and stimulates trade and traffic, and this trade finds its way to their seaports by these canals and rail roads, and thus increases their income, while the capitalists, the towns and cities, and the state are benefited by the operation.

As observed above, our improvements were constructed mainly to preserve to Philadelphia the great western trade.—But the people of that city seem to say to the country—"if you bring or send your produce to us, we will buy, but will not go an inch to get it." Now had they of New York thought or done so, would they have their Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, &c., with their 5000, 8000, 10,000, 15,000 population? Would Cumberland have, already, her 7000, if the Baltimorians had been brought up in in SLEEPY HOLLOW? Never! It is therefore absurd to talk about the resources of the state, unless capital and enterprize are employed to develope them.

If I have shown, as I think I have, that for want of energy and enterprize and the employment of capital by the citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, our improvements, made chiefly for their benefit, have turned out a failure, and now rest as a monstrous incubus upon our state, I would ask what is the duty of those citizens under the circumstances? They seem to be fully conscious of that failure: but what remedy do they propose? They of Philadelphia answer, a continuous rail road. Now let me tell them, that they may make one or a dozen rail roads between their city and the west, and it will be with no better success than the canal has had, unless capital and enterprize are employed not only in this, but also in the western states, to throw trade and business upon them. Reason and common sense, as well as the experience of New York and Maryland, demonstrate this.—Yet they want a continuous rail road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, thro' the cold, hilly and mountainous parts of the state, to keep the business of their city from dying of atrophy, while they oppose and violently denounce the only scheme that is practicable at all seasons, and which would benefit both cities without injuring the state improvements—I mean the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, with the privilege to intersect. Such is their policy: let them carry it out, and drive that company to Wheeling or some other point on the Ohio, and all the rail roads the Philadelphians can make, will not secure the western trade or save Pittsburg from ruin—and I would not give a dime for a thousand dollars of the stock in their road: it could not but prove a twin to our state improvements.

What the best policy would be and what the citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburg should do under the circumstances is already indicated, but I will recapitulate.—Let them abandon the idea of a continuous rail road; apply the capital it would require along our state improvements and in the west (as they do in New York)—built up towns, cities, factories, &c., with it—create a ready market for all our surplus produced, and pass it on those works—give the Maryland company the right of way, and make Pittsburg the focus of the great western trade,—and my word for it, in less than ten years we can dispense with state taxes and be able to commence a sinking fund for the extinguishment of our enormous state debt.

I desire to be understood, that my remarks in relation to rail roads are not intended to apply to the citizens of Pittsburg, a majority of whom I think have correct views of that subject.

SENEX.

Somerset, March 1846.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have been favored with a letter received in this city last night, from which we learn that the United States brig Lawrence arrived at Pensacola on the evening of the 1st instant, in thirteen days from Vera Ceuz, with despatches for the Secretary of State from Mr. SLIDELL and Commodore CONNER.

Up to the time of the sailing of the Lawrence (about the 16th ultimo) Mr. Slidell had not been received by the authorities of Mexico, and the letter says that it is supposed he will return to the United States as soon as he receives answers to the despatches which he has now forwarded.

This letter also states that the citizens of Vera Cruz were looking out and hoping for the return of SANTA ANNA from Havana; whose arrival was expected to be the signal for the authorities of Vera Cruz to declare in his favor.

No other news had transpired. The despatches for the Secretary of State are said to be very voluminous.

The sloops of war *Falmouth John Adams* and *St Mary's* and the brig *Porpoise*, were all at Vera Cruz. The steamer *Mississippi* and brig *Somers* were at Pensacola, the latter to sail for Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 2d instant.—Nat. Intel.

A seal, 50 inches long and 11 thick, and weighing 70 pounds, was killed upon the ice of Lake Champlain, between Burlington and Keesville, on the 23d ult.

A Foreign Prince for Mexico.

This subject is still talked of, and in some quarters, the scheme is alluded to as by no means impossible. Mexico, it is contended, is tumbling to pieces, and unless some of the monarchies of the Old World interfere, she will beyond question, be absorbed in the United States.—Would it be politic, wise or practicable in England, France, and Spain to attempt any such movement? We perceive that the scheme is advocated, not only by the London Times, but indirectly by the *Journal des Debats*, the organ of the French Government. That paper, after stating that Mr. Poinsett, conformably to the instuctions of his Government, labored to bring about the Federal system in Mexico, in order to dismember her the more eastly, pretends to have been informed by private correspondence and trustworthy travellers that all the honest and well-intentioned people of the country regretted the Royal rule, and expressed lively wishes to see it reconstituted in the hads of some foreign prince. "This return," adds the Jousnal, "of the Spanish American Republic to monarchial ideas is a serious subject for meditation; they turn their spirits to monarchy as their only means of safety."—Bicknell.

Fredric II and his Sexton.

Fredric II had the following correspondence with the Sexton of the cathedral at Berlin:

"I give notice to your Majesty, 1stly, that there are hymn books wanting for the royal family; I give notice to your majesty, 2dly, that I want fooel to heat the royal pew: I give notice to your Majesty, 3dly, that the ballustrade behind the church towards the river threatens ruin.

SCHMIDT, Sexton of the Cathedral."

REPLY OF THE KING.—"I give notice to Schmidt, the sexton: 1stly that those who wish to sing may buy books for themselves; I give notice to Schmidt, the sexton 2dly, that those who wish to be warm may buy some wood: I give notice to Schmidt, the sexton 3dly, that the baliustrade towards the river does not concern me at all; I give notive to Schmidt, the sexton, 4thly, that I wish to have no more correspondence with him."

DEATH OF GOVERNOR STOCKTON, OF DELAWARE.—An Extra received last night from the Delaware State Journal brings intelligence of the lamented death of the Hon. Thomas Stockton, Governor of the State of Delaware, who died very suddenly at Neweastle on Monday evening last. Whilst in one of the public offices, without any premonition of his approaching end, his head fell suddenly upon his breast, and he died without a struggle or a groan. A rupture of some of the large blood vessels in the vicinity of the heart is supposed by the physicians to have been the cause of his death. His general health and spirits for some time previous had been remarkably good. His Gubernatorial term for service would not have expired until January, 1849,—Nat. Intel.

FROM SANTA FE.—The Independence (Missouri) Expositor of the 7th ult. notices the arrival at that place of another company of traders from Santa Fe. They left Shihuahua on the 1st of December and Santa Fe on the 1st of January, performing the latter trip in thirty-four days. They brought with them about $35,000, the most of which is said to have been forwarded by residents of New Mexico to meet their indebtedness in Eastern cities. This adventure is regarded as testing the practicability of making this journey at any season of the year. They carried provender sufficient for their mules. On the route they experienced but one snow-storm; otherwise, the weatner was favorable, but a little cold.

Riots in Montreal and Quebec.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial writes from Montreal, under date of the 2nd inst., "Our annual ward elections for city councillors are held to day, and in one of the wards (the St. Lawrence) some serious rioting took place this morning; the conflicting parties were, as usual, those of Irish extraction, opposed to the English and Scotch. Fire arms were freely discharged, and the Mayor of the city, who was one of the candidates, was compelled to make his escape through a back window of the polling place and ride off for the military who speedily cleared the groud, and restored something like order. Fortunately the military were not called upon to fire. The combatants were armed with axe handles—weapons by no means to be despised when skilfully used. One man was reported shot, but it was a mistake.

One of the proprietors of the Times newspaper, of this city, a conservative journal, was attacked during the melee, in his sleigh, and severely wounded in the head, and otherwise ill treated. Two of the Councellors returned are Americans who are owners of considerable property here.

P. S. 3½ P. M.—A serious riot has broken out in the Quebec suburbs. I have just learned, on good authority, that a man has bsen shot.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

The New York Commercial says:—"We attended the funeral of a neighbor yesterday afternoon, where the deceased had died after a very short illness, leaving a widow and three or four young children. Just as the coffin was lifted by the porters, to be carried to the place of interment, one of the little innocents exclaimed in a most pathetic tone—'Mamma, where are they going to carry papa?' We leave it to a fond parent, and an endeared companion in life, to estimate the feelings that must have pervaded the heart of the widow and mother."

Premature Interment

The Paris Constiutionnel states; that the cases of premature interment prevented by fortunate circumstances amount in France, since the year 1833, to 94.—Of those, 35 persons awoke of themselves, of their lethergy, at the moment the funeral ceremony was about the commence; 13 recovered in consequence of the fall of coffins in which they were enclosed; 9 owed their recovery to wounds inflicted by the needle in sewing their winding sheet; 5 to the sensation of suffocatiou they experienced in their coffin; 19 to their interment having been delayed by fortuitous circumstances; and 6 to their interment having been delayed, in consequence of doubts having been entertained of their death.

Sale of a Wife.

A few days ago, a man named Cross, a shoemaker, residing at Woodside, sold his wife and child for £500, to a person named Tyrer. Five pounds was paid down as a deposit, but when the purchaser was about to convey his bargain away, the lady refused to acknowledge the contract, and, after a long altercation, Cross walked off with his wife and child, together with what was left of Mr. Tyrer's money. Gross, who tells the story as a good joke says he knew very well his wife would never agree to the bargain, but that there is no dealing with "the pride and conceit of his wife," since the gentleman valued her at so large a sum as £500.—Liverpool Mercury.

expenditures, and introducing a rigid system of accountability and economy, is one of the measures to which the Whigs look for the relief of the people, and that they pledge themselves to the attainment of this object, so desirable to all, by endeavering to secure the election or appointment of men to office, who will la-

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale at his residence in Somerset, on *Thursday*, the 26th inst.

A fine Oscar horse Colt (3 years old.)
A fresh Milk Cow, a fine Heiffer (springing.)

A BUGGY WAGON,
SLEIGH AND HARNESS.

Cooking Stove and pipe, Copper and Iron Kettles, Shot Gun, corner Cupboard, Tables, Chairs, Stands,

Beds and Bedsteads.

A lot of excellent Bacon, Potatoes, and a number of other articles.

—ALSO—

a variety of household and kitchen furniture.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Six months credit will be given.

GEORGE MOWRY.

march 10, '46.

NOTICE.

AND now to wit: 2d March 1846, this being the day appointed for the meeting of the Orphans' Court, the President Judge appeared and took his seat, but the commissions of the Associate Judges having expired on the 27th ultimo, and no new appointments being made, their places were vacant. Whereupon the President Judge, agreeably to act of Assembly, and for want of a quorum to do business, adjourned the Orphans' court to the 21 day of March inst. and ordered notice of such adjournment to be given in two newspapers for two weeks. Of this adjournment all parties witnesses and other persons interested are required to take notice.

☞Extracts from the minutes certified this 2d day of March
L. S. 1846.
WM. H. PICKING,
march 3, '46. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somset County, Greeting:

WE command you that you attach William Armstrong, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset in and for said county, on the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Fear of a plea of debt. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the court therein. And have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said court, at Somerset, this 3d day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE.
m10, '46.-6t. Prothonotary.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

23	Bbls flour superfine.	
7	Bags	Do
2	Do	Rye.
3	Do	Buckwheat.

On hand and for sale by
m 10, '46. J J & H F SHELL.

Books! Books!! O Yes!!!

COBBS Series; Smith's Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, Smith's Church Harmony; Bibles; Slates; Stationary, &c, for sale cheap by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL,

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
Immediately on the Railroad,
Cumberland, Md.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, late of New Lisbon Ohio, and SAMUEL MAGUIRE, late of the house of Duncan, Calhoun & Co., Cumberland, have associated themselves, under the firm of M'KAIG & MAGUIRE, in the FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Cumberland, where they are prepared to receive consignments and execute all orders connected with the Forwarding business with the utmost despatch, and they hope to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them as their agents.

☞Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce entrusted to their care.

REFERENCES.

Robert Steen and Co., Philadelphia.
Elder, Gelston & Co., Hopkins, Brothers & Co. } Baltimore.
Wm. McCulley & Co.
Hailman, Jennings & Co
Burbridge, Wilson & Co.
Church & Carothers,
Clarke & Thaw,
Lorenz, Sterling & Co.
Alexander Laughlin,
Watterman Palmer,
Shatlett & Glyde } Pittsburg.
Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan } Washington Pa.
Gen. Isaac Hodgens,
Hon H. W. Beeson, } Fayette Co.
Hon. A. Stewart,
Hon. A. Buchanan,
Samuel Black, } Greene Co.
General Jesse Lazear.
Thos. J. & W W. M'Kaig, Cumberland.

Feb. 24, 1846-6t.

FARMERS
Look Here.

WE the undersigned having established ourselves as a firm in the Eagle Foundry of Berlin, have now on hands a new

PLOUGH,

which has lately been patented It is a self-sharpening and can be made to different kinds, such as the bar shear, or shear and cutter seperate, or the pieces can all be made of wrought Iron with very little labour, in short it is the best plough ever brought to this county.—Likewise the Crocket Plough, which is an excellent plough for rough land, also

STOVES

of various kinds among them is a cooking stove for burning wood or coal.

KETTLES of different sizes.

HOLLOW WARE

of all kinds. Also castings for machinery, &c., all of which are made of the best kind of material and on the shortest notice. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HOUSER, CONRAD & KRISSINGER.
February 17, 1846-3m

APPEALS.

PURSUANT to the acts of Assembly, the commissioners of Somerset county will hold an appeal at their office in Somerset,

For the townships of Milford, Turkeyfoat and Addison, on Monday the 23d day of March.

For the townships of Elklick, Summit, Brothersvalley and Berlin bor. on Tuesday the 24th of March.

For the townships of Greenville, Southampton and Allegheny, on Wednesday the 25th of March.

For the townships of Stonycreek, Shade, Quemahoning and Stoystown bor. on Thursday the 25th March.

For the townships of Paint, Conemaugh, Jenner and Somerset borough and tp. on Friday the 27th day of March.

At which time and place all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the Assessments made for 1846, can attend if they think proper. The Assessors are required to be present upon the days fixed for their respective districts.

F. WEIMER,
J. R. KING,
P. BERKEY,
Attest, Comm'rs.
feb17 R. L. STEWART, clerk.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Christner, late of Elklick township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 4th day April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

ABRAHAM MOUST,
Feb17, 46-6t. Executor.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Jenner township, some time in November last, a pale **RED STEER**, with a white stripe along the back, no ear mark perceivable, supposed to be three years old next spring. The owner will please come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH B. EARL.
March 3, 1846.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

A Bachelor's Lament.

Oh, would I had a girl to love,
To share those happy hours—
My bliss to crown, while she would prove,
The fairest of life's flowers;
No more I'd crave, if this light heart
A woman's worth might know;
And pure affection's prirceless gem
The light of love would show.

I'm weary of a single life,
Though all its joys are mine,
There's scarce a pleasure now possessed,
But might be made divine.
If I could claim a "better half."
And need no longer rove
To find the prize my heart desires—
A gentle girl to love!

Now, maidens fair, (not yet bespoke,)
Why should I longer tarry!
I'm twenty-four years old next month,
And am resolved to marry!
So if among you beats a heart,
Which might with mine accord,
Oh, do not let this leave you so,
But haste to send me word.

And that will be a happy day,
The day I claim my belle!
And that will be a happy theme,
On which we both may dwell,
And I will be a happy man,
When her sweet smiles I move;
And she shall be a happy girl—
She shall—the girl I love.

The Farmer.

[From the American Farmer.

Summer Management of Sheep.

In a former number we noticed the admirable work, entitled, the "*American Shepherd*," by L. A. Morrell, and promised to recur to it again. This we do now the Book has confirmed us in our former opinion that, taken as a whole, it is the best one ever published for the uses and purposes of those of the American sheep breeders, who may either be engaged in the business, or intend to embark in it. The very intelligent author has not only availed himself, in the compilation and writing of his work, of the lights reflected by European authors, but has done so with regard to some of the most extensive wool growers in America, thus laying before his readers a mass of the most invaluable information, so collected and arranged as to be presented in the most intelligible form. Superadded to these sources of information, he has thrown in the results of his own great experience. Thus, as it were; placing before the public eye, that which his judgment approves, and rejecting that which is not adapted to the habits and condition of the people of our own country. In separating, as he has done, the chaff from the wheat, and retaining nothing but what can be rendered practically useful; Mr. Morrell has rendered a most acceptable service to the Agricultural public, and entitled his Book to a place in every farmer and planter's Library. To the man who makes Sheep-raising a primary object on his estate—to him who makes wool his money-crop;—we look upon the purchase of the "American Shepherd," as an indispensable pre-requisite to success, and therefore commend the publication to the patronage of the whole agricultural community.

In what we are about to abstract from the work we shall use brevity, contenting ourselves with stating the substance of each chapter sufficiently clear, however, in our own language, to be understood.

Change from Dry to Green Food.—Sheep which may have been confined in yards or sheds upon hay or fodder, through the winter, should not be suddenly turned to grass in the spring; but it is better to suffer them to graze for an hour or two daily for a week first—during which period they should be fed during the residue of the day upon good hay and a small portion of grain. With those who have had regular supplies of roots, through the winter, the danger of turning them to grass in the spring is greatly reduced.

Separating the weak from the strong.—The weak should be separated from the strong Sheep—the ewes about to yean, and the yearlings particularly require this attention, and should be put upon the best feed and pasture to bring them up in condition.

Tagging of Sheep.—Before being turned to pasture in the spring, sheep should undergo the operation of being tagged which consists in clipping off the wool from about and below the dock and from between the thighs. This precaution avoids that accumulation of filth in these regions, and prevents the animal from being fly-blown, as it protects it against soreness and ulceration.

Cutting Horns and Hoofs.—At the time of tagging, should they require it, the horns of the sheep should be cut and their hoofs paired.

Drafting for the Butcher.—Such sheep as may be intended to be sold to the butcher, should be selected in spring and put into the best pasture, in order that they may be put in good condition at the earliest period.

Lambing.—Time of parturition to be determined by climate and circumstances. In the northern and middle states, the month of May is considered the most eligible. Where houses are provided, an earlier period may answer.

Ewes in lamb should be disturbed as little as possible, and care paid to their food. Its quality should be good, and given in such quantity as to keep them in good condition without making them fat, as that state is injurious, and sometimes induces abortion. They should be kept during winter and early spring exempt from storm and cold.

Salting.—Attention must be paid to salting the sheep, and especially after being turned to pasture. The plentiful use of salt is found to be a preventive of the Liver-root and scouring. Two quarts to the 100 sheep, once a week, it is stated as about the proper quantity.—They may be either salted on the ground or in troughs.

Washing.—The operation of washing should not be performed until both the weather [illegible]

We are anxious that this opinion—which is, we believe, the opinion of the great bulk of the people of this country—may be known in America while there is yet time for it to influence the decision of a momentous question. Englishmen of all ranks classes, and parties desire peace [illegible] any price that is not dishonbe at hand.

A running stream with a gravelly bottom is perhaps the best and most economical place. Where there is no such stream at hand Mr. Morrell recommends *a vat* made of two inch pine plank, held together by three inch oak gripes. The one he uses is about 9 feet long, 4 1-2 feet wide, and 3 1-2 feet deep. The troughs which conduct the water to it are about 18 inches above the level of the top of the vat.

On one side of the vat is a permanent platform made of stone and floored with plank, the surface having a gentle inclination towards the vat, on which the sheep are held for a minute or more, after being washed, that the water may drain from the fleece.

Beside the vat (not in it) and upon the platform stands one of the washers, and a temporary staging on the opposite side accommodates another. One man is employed to bring the sheep from a small pond close at hand, and put them into the vat, in which two are held at a time by another at the lower end, for two or three minutes, with a view to soften the dirt.—The washers then take them, and each holds one under the troughs or spouts, turning them in every position to receive the full benefit from the fall of the water, which proceeds with such force as to dislodge the dirt rapidly, and in a much briefer time than it can be done by squeezing will be necessary, except, perhaps, the belly and thigh wool. As soon as the sheep held by the man for soaking pass from his hands to the washers, he is immediately supplied with others; and thus while two are soaking, two others are being washed under the spouts. One end of the vat being set a little below a level, the dirt passes freely off, and consequently the water is comparatively pure, the good effects of which will be seen in the almost cotton whiteness of the inner portion of the fleece. As to eradicating all the dirt from the external surface of wool when upon the sheep, it is not expected, for it is impossible to accomplish it; and therefore it must be left to the cleansing process of the manufacturer.—Soap may be advantageously used in the process of washing.

After the sheep have been washed, they should be turned upon a thickly covered sward, that no dirt may collect on the fleeces before they are shorn. Driving along dusty roads after being washed must be avoided.

THE BIBLE IN CHINA.

In confirmation of former intelligence, a correspondent of the Bible society writes from India:—On the 7th of last June, a dinner was given, by the East India Company. Sir Henry Pottinger was present, and among other things, stated that he had perused a late edict by the Emperor of China wherein the Emperor informs his subjects that he had heard read to him extracts from a book entitled the Holy Scriptures—the purport of which appeared to him to be replete with virtuous precepts; and as such likely to do good; that it was a book of virtue, and with this conviction, he recommended it to the perusal of his people,& gave them permission to read it, and act agreeably to their own desires."

The sitting of the House of Representatives was signalized by a decision of a case of contested election from New Jersey in favor of John Runk, the sitting member, (a Whig.) This, considering the usual influence of party feeling in the decision of questions of this character, (which party feeling ought never to be allowed to influence,) is a remarkable instance of the triumph of right. It is not less remarkable that it was determined by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House, who has done himself honor by the rectitude and independence which he manifested on this occasion.—Nat. Intel.

The York, Pa. Advocate, says, that a few caces of small pox have appeared in that borough.

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL,

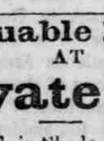
JOHN CARSON. S. J. MCKNIGHT.

CARSON & McKNIGHT,
(successors to H. Coulter & Co.)

WHOLESASE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures, Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan18

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR&  CABINET
MANU- FACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jocob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet-making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs, bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and exemine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

ap8'45.

Valuable Farm
AT
Private Sale.

SITUATE in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of David Rogers, Jesse Berkebile, John Powel and others, containing about

350 ACRES

of land, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared, the remainder is covered with the best of timber; there is a good proportion of meadow and there may be one hundred acres made into the best of meadow, the

UPLAND

will all produce clover and timothy, and every species of grain; the land nearly all lies to the sun, and it is decidedly the best tract in that part of the county. It lies about a mile and a half from the old furnace, and about three miles from the new one, it contains an abundance of

IRON ORE,

and there is every indication of coal on many parts of the surface. The improvements are indifferent, consisting of an old log barn and house, and a new log stable; there are on the premises many fine never failing springs of the purest water; there is not perhaps in the county a farm combining more advantages as a grazing, dairy and grain farm, it has on it a small

ORCHARD,

and is under tolerably good fence. Persons wishing to purchase a good property are requested to call on Robert W. Mason living on the premises, who will show them every part thereof, or to enquire concerning it of Mr Postlethwaite in Somerset, or of the subscriber living in the borough of Stoystown.

JOSEPH MASON.

February 10, 1846.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number of *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

Stray Cow.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the snbscriber in Southampton tp., Somerset county, on the first day of Dec. 1845, a Red Cow with white face, blind in right eye, about six years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

Jan. 11. 1846. HENRY HOSELROTE.

February 17 1845-3t

Notice.

Estate of Rogers Marshall deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Rogers Marshall, late of Stoystown borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in said borough, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased on Wednesday the 18th day of March next. prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

PHOEBE MARSHALL.

feb3 '46 6t Administratrix.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5. 1845 1y.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF
Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises on Friday the 20th day of March next the following real estate, late the property of John Kundle, deceased, to wit:—

A certain plantation

or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp. Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacob Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others. with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres' cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellent meadow.

Terms—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the ballance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, Trustees for the sale thereof.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
Feb 17 1846-4t. Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi Fa.* (inquisition waived) issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the house of Thaddeus Aughingbaugh, in Berlin, on Tuesday 31st March, instant. at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and, claim of Mary Gum. of, in, and to one lot of

GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Berlin, Somerset county Pa., containing one fourth acre, more or less; adjoining a lot of Jacob Kimmel on the east——street on the west——street on the north——alley on the South, on which are erected a two-story log house and a small stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Mary Gum, at the suit of Peter Heffly.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset March 10, 1846.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins;
Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS.

consisting in part of
CLOTHS of various qualities and colors
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do
LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere. Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.

sept30 J J & H F SCHELL.

VALUABLE
Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known TAVERN STAND AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.

july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents. without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BENFORD & SANNER, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the books, notes, &c., have been placed in the hands of Cyrus Benford, one of the partners, for collection; with whom all persons indebted are requested to call without delay and settle, as he intends going to the west early in the spring. The business of merchandizing will be continued by Michael A. Sanner, at the old stand, where he will continue to sell goods on accommodating terms, as heretofore.

CYRUS BENFORD,
MICHAEL A. SANNER,
Somerset, March 3, '46.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive. sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness end debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞Observe—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate. Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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Also for sale by the following agents
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K nable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.